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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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45695	7590	08/25/2005	EXAMINER	
WITHERS & KEYS FOR BELL SOUTH P. O. BOX 71355 MARIETTA, GA 30007-1355			BATORAY, ALICIA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2155	

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/964,451	KITE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Alicia Baturay	2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 April 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
      1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
      3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-29 are pending.

***Specification***

2. The specification is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 12, uses the term "wirecenters." It is believed Applicant meant to write, "wire centers." This correction is exemplary and further corrections within the specification are required.

***Claim Objections***

3. Claims 1, 4, 10, 13, and 17 are objected to because of the following informalities: they are written in an outline format ((a), (b), etc.), and should be written in sentence form. Appropriate correction is required.

4. Claims 5, 7, 14, 17, 19, 24, and 27 are objected to because of the following informalities: they refer to the term "wirecenter." It is believed Applicant meant to write, "wire centers." Appropriate correction is required.

5. Claim 22 is objected to because of the following informality: it is missing a period following the final word of the claim. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-3, 6, 17-19, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanschagrin et al. (U.S. 6,295,540) and further in view of Farris et al. (U.S. 5,881,131).

Sanschagrin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a network management system supporting network operators in their day-to-day provisioning, using a data synchronizer.

8. With respect to claim 1, Sanschagrin teaches a method of managing telephone network facilities, comprising the steps of:

Accessing a first computer; extracting from LEIS information from a plurality of first tables; formatting the extracted information into a flat file and porting the flat file to a second computer (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 16-17); loading, from the second computer, the flat file into a relational database; manipulating the relational database to populate a plurality of second tables with data representative of telephone network facilities (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 11-30); and displaying at least a portion of the data in the second tables via a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach the first computer containing a LEIS database.

However, Farris teaches accessing a first computer having LEIS loaded thereon (Farris, col. 55, lines 14-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Sanschagrin in view of Farris in order to enable the first computer containing a LEIS database. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of LEIS on an administration system for a public switched telephone network.

9. With respect to claim 2, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method further comprising accessing a plurality of first computers (Sanschagrin, col. 4, lines 40-43).
10. With respect to claim 3, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where the information extracted from LEIS comprises at least one of connection, equipment, connection, location, loop, pair, slot, support pair, and system information (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 52-57).
11. With respect to claim 6, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method further comprising simultaneously displaying at least two of location information, multiplexer capacity, ADSL capacity, equipment location, slot information, circuit information and system information (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 10-17).

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12. With respect to claim 17, Sanschagrin teaches a method of analyzing the capacity of telephone network facilities, the telephone network comprising a plurality of wire centers each comprising a plurality of internal locations, each location having a plurality of pieces of equipment, and at least one of the pieces of equipment having a plurality of slots, the methods comprising the steps of:

Extracting the first information from the computer systems; organizing the first information in a predetermined table format (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 16-17); adding second information to the predetermined table format, the second information being based at least in part on the first information (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 11-30); and displaying portions of the first and second information in a modifiable graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach the first computer being a legacy computer system.

However, Farris teaches identifying first information in a legacy computer system, the legacy computer system storing predetermined data representing telephone network facilities (Farris, col. 55, lines 14-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Sanschagrin in view of Farris in order to enable extraction of data from a legacy system. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of legacy system on an administration system for a public switched telephone network.

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13. With respect to claim 18, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 17, including Extracting the first information from the computer systems; organizing the first information in a predetermined table format (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 16-17).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach the first computer containing a LEIS database.

However, Farris teaches the method where the legacy computer system comprises LEIS (Farris, col. 55, lines 14-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Sanschagrin in view of Farris in order to enable the first computer containing a LEIS database. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of LEIS on an administration system for a public switched telephone network.

14. With respect to claim 19, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 17, including the method where the first information comprises at least one of wire center information, location information, equipment information and slot information (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 52-57).

15. With respect to claim 22, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 17, including the method where the second information is generated via an iterative process (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 11-30).

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16. Claims 4, 5, and 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanschagrin in view of Farris and further in view of Grau et al. (U.S. 5,910,803).

Sanschagrin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a network management system supporting network operators in their day-to-day provisioning, using a data synchronizer.

17. With respect to claim 4, the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method where step (e) comprises determining at least one ADSL capacity (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach the use of a T1 line.

However, Grau teaches the method where step (e) comprises determining at least one T1 capacity (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Grau in order to enable the use of a T1. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for high-speed connections between components.

18. With respect to claim 5, the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris teaches the invention described in claim 1, including displaying at least a portion of the data in the second tables via a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

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The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach sorting the information by wire center.

However, Grau teaches the method further comprising displaying the data by wire center (Grau, col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Grau in order to enable displaying the data by wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing segments of the network.

19. With respect to claim 10, Sanschagrin teaches a method of providing information about telephone network facilities to a loop capacity manager tasked to manage central office and remote terminal components of the telephone network, the method comprising the steps of:

Assimilating telephone network facilities data from a plurality of databases; populating a plurality of predefined tables with the data (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 16-17); further populating the predefined tables with calculated data (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 11-30); and displaying at least a portion of the telephone network facilities data and calculated data in a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach ADSL and T1 availability being displayed.

However, Farris teaches where information representative of ADSL availability (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Sanschagrin in view of Farris in order to enable the display of

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availability of ADSL lines. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for the display of degrees of availability of ADSL lines.

The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach T1 availability displayed.

However, Grau teaches T1 availability is simultaneously displayed (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Grau in order to enable the display of availability of T1 lines. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for the display of degrees of availability of T1 lines.

20. With respect to claim 11, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method where the plurality of databases comprise databases from LEIS (Sanschagrin, col. 4, lines 40-43).
21. With respect to claim 12, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method where the predefined tables comprise at least two of location, equipment, slot and system (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 52-57).
22. With respect to claim 13, the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method where step (c) comprises counting a number of ADSL facilities (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach the use of a T1 line or sorting the information by wire center.

However, Grau teaches counting a number of T1 facilities (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7) at a location (Grau, col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Grau in order to enable the use of T1 lines and to sort information by wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for high-speed connections between components and for further efficiency in viewing segments of the network.

23. Claims 7, 14-16, 20, 21, 25, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanschagrin in view of Farris in view of Grau and further in view of Austin et al. (U.S. 5,500,934).

Sanschagrin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a network management system supporting network operators in their day-to-day provisioning, using a data synchronizer.

24. With respect to claim 7, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 6, including the method further comprising simultaneously displaying T1s available (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach displaying T1s working and all T1s for a wire center.

However, Austin teaches the method of simultaneously displaying T1s working and total T1s for a selected wire center (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of T1s working and total T1s per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

25. With respect to claim 14, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method further comprising simultaneously displaying T1s available (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach displaying working and total T1s for a wire center.

However, Austin teaches the method of simultaneously displaying T1s working and total T1s for a selected wire center (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of T1s working and total T1s per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

26. With respect to claim 15, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method further comprising simultaneously displaying available ADSL lines (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach displaying working and total ADSL lines.

However, Austin teaches the method of simultaneously displaying working ADSL lines and total ADSL lines (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of working and total ADSL lines per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

27. With respect to claim 16, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 10, including displaying at least a portion of the telephone network facilities data and calculated data in a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach supplying a picture of the piece of equipment being monitored.

However, Austin teaches the method further comprising simultaneously displaying a picture associated with a selected piece of equipment (Austin, Fig. 5; col. 11, lines 33-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of a picture of the piece of equipment. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for providing a visual context for the administrator.

28. With respect to claim 20, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 17, including the method where the second information comprises T1 (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7) and ADSL (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach the second information comprising line availability.

However, Austin teaches the method of where the second information comprises T1 and ADSL availability (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of line availability per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

29. With respect to claim 21, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 17, including the method where the second information comprises T1 (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7) and ADSL (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach the second information comprising line capacity.

However, Austin teaches the method of where the second information comprises T1 and ADSL capacity (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of line capacity per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

30. With respect to claim 25, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 24, including the computer system represented by the graphical user interface comprises: a first section for listing a plurality of wire centers (Grau, Fig. 6, element 610; col. 7, lines 49-60).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach the use of LEIS.

However, Farris teaches the telephone network facilities system comprising LEIS (Farris, col. 55, lines 14-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the use of LEIS. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of LEIS on an administration system for a public switched telephone network.

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31. With respect to claim 28, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 24, including the computer system where the third section lists at least one of ADSL (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach the displaying of ADSL capacity, working lines and availability.

However, Austin teaches the listing of at least one of ADSL capacity, ADSL working and ADSL availability values (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of line capacity, working, and availability values per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

32. Claims 8, 9, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanschagrin in view of Farris and further in view of Austin.

Sanschagrin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a network management system supporting network operators in their day-to-day provisioning, using a data synchronizer.

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33. With respect to claim 8, the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris teaches the invention described in claim 6, including the method further comprising simultaneously displaying available ADSL lines (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach displaying working and total ADSL lines.

However, Austin teaches simultaneously displaying working ADSL lines and total ADSL lines (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Austin order to enable the display of working and total ADSL lines per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

34. With respect to claim 9, the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris teaches the invention described in claim 1, including displaying at least a portion of the data in the second tables via a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach supplying a picture of the piece of equipment being monitored.

However, Austin teaches the method further comprising simultaneously displaying a picture associated with a selected piece of equipment (Austin, Fig. 5; col. 11, lines 33-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Austin order to

enable the display of a picture of the piece of equipment. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for providing a visual context for the administrator.

35. With respect to claim 23, the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris teaches the invention described in claim 17, including displaying portions of the first and second information in a modifiable graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach supplying a picture of the piece of equipment being monitored.

However, Austin teaches the method further comprising simultaneously displaying a picture associated with a selected piece of equipment (Austin, Fig. 5; col. 11, lines 33-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Austin order to enable the display of a picture of the piece of equipment. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for providing a visual context for the administrator.

36. Claims 24, 26, 27, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanschagrin in view of Grau and further in view of Austin.

Sanschagrin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a network management system supporting network operators in their day-to-day provisioning, using a data synchronizer.

37. With respect to claim 24, Sanschagrin teaches a computer system operable to present a graphical user interface for displaying information representative of telephone network facilities, the graphical user interface obtaining data for display from a plurality of first tables populated with information gathered from a plurality of second tables that are populated with data stored in a telephone network facilities system, the computer system comprising:

A client machine (Sanschagrin, Fig. 3, element 17; col. 6, lines 21-24); and server database in communication with client machine (Sanschagrin, Fig. 3, element 11; col. 6, lines 18-20).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach different sections displaying differing information within a graphical user interface.

However, Grau teaches the computer system where the graphical user interface comprises: a first section for listing a plurality of wire centers (Grau, Fig. 6, element 610; col. 7, lines 49-60); a second section for listing a plurality of equipment located within the wire centers (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10); a third section for listing location information associated with a piece of equipment selected in the second section (Grau, col. 12, lines 50-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin in view of Grau in order to provide different sections displaying differing information within a graphical user interface. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate viewing different parts and elements within the network.

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach does not explicitly teach supplying a picture of the piece of equipment being monitored.

However, Austin teaches a fourth section for displaying a picture of the equipment selected in second section (Austin, Fig. 5; col. 11, lines 33-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of a picture of the piece of equipment. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for providing a visual context for the administrator.

38. With respect to claim 26, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 24, including the computer system further comprising means for extracting the data from the telephone network facilities system (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 16-17).

39. With respect to claim 27, the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 24, including a first section for listing a plurality of wire centers (Grau, Fig. 6, element 610; col. 7, lines 49-60).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach the use of color to indicate capacity of communication lines.

However, Austin teaches the computer system where a color code is applied to each of the listed wire centers to indicate a capacity level (Austin, col. 8, lines 53-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to

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enable the use of color to indicate capacity of communication lines. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate efficiency in viewing segments of the network.

40. With respect to claim 29, the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 24, including the computer system where the third section lists at least one of working T1s (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach the use of a T1 line.

However Austin teaches the computer system where the third section lists available T1s and total T1s (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the use of a T1 line. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

*Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Baturay whose telephone number is (571) 272-3981. The examiner can normally be reached at 7:30am - 5pm, Monday - Thursday, and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*Bharat Barot*  
**BHARAT BAROT**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

Alicia Baturay  
August 19, 2005